

concave head, narrow femora, and in the form and length of the flattened area of the prosternum.

*MELANETAERIUS* new genus.

This name is proposed for a very singular insect which possesses the general structure and form of *Hetaerius*, but differs remarkably in its blackish color and densely punctured integuments. The oblique impressed pronotal grooves so characteristic of *Hetaerius* are here wanting, and the elytra are completely devoid of discal striae. The prosternum is broadly flat at summit, the marginal lines diverging from between the coxae to the sharply impressed transverse line which delimits the broad anterior lobe. Front and middle thighs rather slender and subcylindrical, their tibiae narrower than in *Hetaerius*, with an angulate lamiform dilatation just beyond the middle. Hind thighs rather thick at base, narrowed from base to apex; hind tibiae strongly dilated and flattened, the surface convex on the outer side and concave within. The dilatation of hind tibia begins somewhat abruptly at about the basal fifth, gradually widening to apical fourth, where it terminates in an acute angle, then suddenly narrows to apex. Tarsi short, received in shallow excavations of the inner face of the tibial expansions in the front tibiae; in the hind tibiae this groove is deeper and occupies the outer edge from the angle to the apex; in the middle tibia the structure is intermediate in character. In other respects much like *Hetaerius*.

*M. INFERNALIS* n. sp.

Piceous, legs dark rufous or rufopiceous; upper surface densely punctate and rather dull, subglabrous. Head densely punctate, front concave. Prothorax two-fifths wider than long, sides nearly straight and slightly convergent from base to apex, front angles narrowly impressed and a little reflexed, side margin thickened and elevated, the thickened margin narrowed and interrupted at the middle; just within and opposite the point of interruption a rounded polished setiferous tubercle; disk broadly feebly convex and densely rather coarsely punctate; inner side of the thickened margin polished and impunctate. Elytra one-third wider than the thorax and nearly three-fourths as long as wide; widest at the humeri, sides thence slightly convergent and straight to apical third, apex truncate; surface densely rather coarsely punctate, with intermixed finer punctures; these latter sometimes between, sometimes within the rather shallow coarser punctures; disk without trace of striae, the marginal stria traceable toward the base; surface nearly glabrous, a few short stiff erect setae near the sides and apex. Propygidium densely punctate and with two

subapical approximate tubercles; pygidium closely punctured at base, becoming gradually nearly smooth at apex. Body beneath closely punctured in great part, the prosternum very densely so, the abdomen more sparsely. Femora very densely subscabrate punctate and sparsely pubescent. Tibiae more sparsely punctured.

Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm., width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Pasadena, California, Dec. 1, 1902. A single example taken from nest of unknown ant.

## THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

PROGRAM OF THE SPECIAL MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN BOSTON DURING THE WEEK OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

*Tuesday, August 20.*

FIELD MEETING.—A special car will leave North Station at 2.15 p. m. for Saugus, where the insectary of the Gypsy Moth Commission will be visited. From Saugus special trolley cars will take the party through the badly infested region, giving an opportunity to see what is being done towards the extermination of the Gypsy Moth and the Brown Tail Moth.

*Wednesday, August 21.*

Meeting of the Executive Committee at 9 a. m., at the Harvard Medical School.

*Thursday, August 22.*

Meeting for the presentation of papers and for the transaction of business, 8 p. m., in the rooms of the Boston Society of Natural History. After this meeting a smoker will be given by the Cambridge Entomological Club.

## THREE GALLS MADE BY CYCLORRHAPHOUS FLIES.

BY MILLETT T. THOMPSON, WORCESTER, MASS.

## TRYPETIDAE.

IN Aldrich's "Catalogue of North American Diptera" eight species of the Trypetidae are recorded as gall-makers; viz., *Trypeta baccharis* Coquillett, *T. notata* Coquillett, *Gediaspis atra* Loew, *G. polita* Loew, *Aciura aplopappi* Coquillett, *Eutreta diana* Osten-Sacken, *Eurosta bigloviæ* Cockerell, and *E. solidaginis* Fitch. More complete knowledge of the life-histories of this family will undoubtedly increase the list. In each case the gall is formed on some Composite plant, three of the above species — *Gediaspis atra*, *G. polita* and *Eurosta solidaginis* — attacking the genus *Solidago*. Material collected at Worcester Mass., during the past few months enables me to add *Eurosta reticulata* Snow, and *Eutreta sparsa* Wiedemann. Both make galls on the Golden-rod, and in this locality the galls have been found only on a large, smooth species, abundant in waste sandy fields, which I have not satisfactorily determined, perhaps *Solidago juncea*. But as these flies have a wide distribution, it is quite probable that other species also serve as the host-plant.

*Eurosta reticulata* (Figure 1). The gall is a hollow cylinder, about two centimeters long by a half centimeter in diameter, evidently an aborted and transformed growing-shoot. The tip of the gall projects above the surface of the ground. Externally, traces of leaves appear in the form of imbricated scales, the uppermost of which may — particularly as the Spring advances — spread apart and show considerable

Figure 1. Gall of *Eurosta reticulata*.

green color. Within is a large cavity, opening above between the closely appressed, scale-like leaves at the summit of the gall. The walls of the gall are moderately thick, fleshy, and firm.

I first discovered these galls in the latter part of April, but even at that date the pupal stage had been attained. The formation of the gall and the growth of the larva must take place during the previous Fall, while the shoot is still very imma-



Figure 2, Galls of *Eutreta sparsa*.

ture. In each gall the puparium lay in the upper part of the chamber. The flies emerged the last week in May and the first week in June. Many of the galls were parasitized by a large black *Chalcis*-fly.

*Eutreta sparsa* (Figure 2). While the gall of *Eurosta reticulata* projects above the surface of the ground, the gall of the present species is wholly underground. The injury here is likewise to the young shoots, but the gall is less specialized and